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LESSONS

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IN

GEOGRAPHY:

DESIGNED

For the Use of Schools.



PRINTED FOR LEE AND HURST,
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—
1798.

LESSON 2

IN

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PRINTED FOR THE NEW SERIES
WATERLOO-ROW, LONDON.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

GEOGRAPHY being rather an effort of memory than genius, the following Lessons were compiled by a Lady, from the best Treatises, solely for the purpose of being COMMITTED TO MEMORY: and having been for some time used in manuscript, in a large public School, the Compiler was at length induced, by the many inconveniences which attended that form, to commit them to the press.—She is aware, and not without apprehension, that this step will probably expose her to the criticism of more able Geographers than herself, but if they will give her credit that the arrangement which is made in the following system, has, with the assistance of Maps, rendered a useful branch of Education easier to be understood by Children, she hopes that this argument will prove a sufficient apology with them for her having introduced this little Tract to the world.

Bury St. Edmund's.

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By M. A. A. A. A.

DIVISION OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS,
AND SEAS THAT WATER THEM.

THE British Islands are divided into three kingdoms, viz. England, the capital London; Scotland, capital Edinburgh; and Ireland, capital Dublin. England and Scotland form one island, which is called Great Britain.

The Seas that water these islands are—The North Sea to the East, the Atlantic Ocean on the West, and the Irish Sea, between England and Ireland, the Bristol Channel to the West

B

of

of England, and English Channel
to the South of the same kingdom.

LESSON I.

DIVISION OF ENGLAND.

ENGLAND is divided into
fifty-two Counties or Shires,
viz.—Six to the North, Nine to
the East, Ten to the South, and
Fifteen in the Middle.

The Northern Counties are,—
Northumberland, capital New-
castle; Durham, capital Durham;
York, capital York; Lancaster,
capital Lancaster; Westmorland,
capital Appleby; and Cumber-
land, capital Carlisle. *Mary 2.5*

The Eastern Counties are,—
Lincoln, capital Lincoln; Nor-
folk,

folk, capital Norwich ; Huntingdon, capital Huntingdon ; Cambridge, capital Cambridge ; Suffolk, capital Ipswich ; Bedford, capital Bedford ; Hertford, capital Hertford ; Essex, capital Chelmsford ; Middlesex, capital London.

The Southern Counties are,—
 Kent, capital Canterbury ; Suffex, capital Chichester ; Surry, capital Guildford ; Southampton, capital Winchester ; Berks, principal towns, Reading and Abingdon ; Dorset, capital Dorchester ; Wilts, capital Salisbury ; Somerset, capital Bath ; Devon, capital Exeter ; and Cornwall, principal towns Launceston and Falmouth.

B₂ The

The Western Counties are,—
 Anglesea, capital Beaumaris ;
 Caernarvon, capital Caernarvon ;
 Denbigh, capital Denbigh ; Flint,
 capital Flint ; Merioneth, capital
 Harleigh ; Montgomery, capital
 Montgomery ; Cardigan, capital
 Cardigan ; Radnor, capital Rad-
 nor ; Pembroke, capital Pem-
 broke ; Caermarthen, capital
 Caermarthen ; Brecknock, capital
 Brecon ; Glamorgan, capital Car-
 diff.

The Middle Counties are fif-
 teen ; three of them form a tri-
 angle in the centre ; and the
 remaining twelve form a square
 round the triangle.

The three which form the tri-
 angle

angle are—Stafford, capital Stafford ; Warwick, capital Warwick ; Worcester, capital Worcester. The three which form the North side of the square are,—Chester, capital Chester ; Derby, capital Derby ; Nottingham, capital Nottingham. The three which form the East side are,—Leicester, capital Leicester ; Rutland, capital Okeham ; Northampton, capital Northampton.

The three which form the South side are—Buckingham, capital Buckingham ; Oxford, capital Oxford ; Gloucester, capital Gloucester. The three which form the West side are—Shropshire, capital Shrewsbury ; Hereford,

capital Hereford ; and Monmouth,
capital Monmouth.

LESSON II.

DIVISION OF SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND is divided into thirty-three Counties, viz. sixteen North of the Frith of Forth, and seventeen South of the same river.

Counties of the North divisions are,—the Orkney and Shetland Isles ; principal towns Shalloway and Kirkwall ; Caithness, principal towns Wick and Thurso ; Sutherland, principal towns Strath and Donnock ; Ross, principal towns Taine and Fortrose ;
Cromartie,

Cromartie, capital Cromartie ;
 Nairn, capital Nairn ; Inverness,
 capital Inverness ; Elgin, capital
 Elgin ; Bamff, towns Bamff and
 Cullen ; Aberdeen, principal towns
 Old and New Aberdeen ; Kin-
 karden, principal towns Bervie
 and Stonehiver ; Angus, principal
 towns Montrose, Forfar, and
 Dundee ; Fife, principal towns
 St. Andrew's and Cowper ; Kin-
 rofs, capital Kinrofs ; Clachman-
 non, capital Culrofs ; Perth, prin-
 cipal towns Perth and Scone.

Counties of the South division
 are—Edinburgh, capital Edin-
 burgh ; Addington, capital Ad-
 dington ; Berwick, principal towns
 Duns and Lander ; Roxborough,
 principal

principal towns Jedborough and Kelfo ; Selkirk, capital Selkirk ; Peebles, capital Peebles ; Lanark, capital Glasgow ; Dumfries, capital Dumfries ; Kircudbright, capital Kircudbright ; Wigton, capital Wigton ; Air, principal towns Air and Irwin ; Dumbarton, capital Dumbarton ; Bute, capital Rothsay ; Renfrew, capital Renfrew ; Stirling, principal towns Stirling and Falkirk ; Linlithgow, capital Linlithgow ; Argyle, Inverary.

LESSON III.

DIVISION OF IRELAND.

THE thirty-two Counties of Ireland form four Provinces, viz. Leinster, which contains
twelve

twelve Counties ; Ulster, which contains nine ; Connaught, which contains five ; and Munster, which contains six.

Counties of Leinster are—Dublin, capital Dublin ; Louth, capital Drogheda ; Wicklow, capital Wicklow ; Wexford, capital Wexford ; Longford, capital Longford ; East Meath, capital Trim ; West Meath, capital Mullingar ; King's County, capital Philipstown ; Queen's County, capital Maryborough ; Kilkenny, capital Kilkenny ; Kildare, principal towns Naas and Athy ; Carlow, capital Carlow.

Counties of Ulster—Down, principal town Downpatrick ; Armagh,

magh, capital Armagh; Monaghan, capital Monaghan; Cavan, capital Cavan; Antrim, capital Carrickfergus; Londonderry, capital Derry; Tyrone, capital Omagh; Fermanagh, capital Enniskillen; Donegal, capital Lifford.

Counties of Connaught are—
 Leitrim, capital Carrick on Shannon; Roscommon, capital Roscommon; Mayo, principal towns Balinrode and Castlebar; Sligo, capital Sligo; Galway, capital Galway.

Counties of Munster are—
 Clare, capital Ennis; Cork, capital Cork; Kerry, capital Tralee; Limerick capital Limerick; Tipperary, capital Clonmell; Waterford, capital Waterford.

LESSON

LESSON IV.

SMALL ISLANDS BELONGING TO THE
BRITISH ISLANDS.

THE Islands belonging to England are—the Isle of Wight, capital Newport; Jersey, capital St. Hélen's; Guernsey, capital St. Peter's; and Alderney and Sark. All these Islands lay in the English Channel. Scilly Isles, principal towns St. Mary's, between the English and Bristol Channels. Isle of Man, capital Douglas; and Isle of Anglesey, in the Irish Sea.

The Islands belonging to Scotland are—1. The Shetland Isles, which are in the whole 46. The chief is Mainland, principal towns Larwick and Shalloway.

2. The

2. The Orkneys, which are 30 in number. The principal ones are—Pomona, capital Kirkwall ; Holy Isles, &c. &c. These two last groups form a county of Scotland. 3d. The Hebrides. The principal ones are,—Mull, capital Durat ; Lewis, capital Stornway ; Sky, capital Sig ; Bute, capital Rothsay ; Arran, Ila, Jura, North Wirt and South Wirt.

The Islands belonging to Ireland are not very considerable. The principal ones are—The North Isles of Arran, Achilles Isles, and South Isles of Arran, and Blafquer's Islands.

LESSON V.

COUNTIES OF ENGLAND WATERED BY
THE SEA, AND SEA PORT TOWNS.

THERE are 29 Counties watered by the Sea, and 21 Sea-port Towns in England. The Counties are divided into those watered by the North Sea, by the English Channel, by the Bristol Channel, and by the Irish Sea. (Some Counties being watered by two Seas, are repeated under each Sea that waters them.)

Counties watered by the North Sea are—Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent.

Counties watered by the Eng-
lish

lish Channel are—Kent, Suffex, Southampton, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall.

Counties watered by the Bristol Channel are—Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Caermarthen, and Pembroke.

Counties watered by the Irish Sea are—Pembroke, Cardigan, Merioneth, Caernarvon, Anglesey, Denbigh, Flint, Chester, Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland.

Sea-ports are divided into four in the North Sea, seven in the English Channel, four in the Bristol Channel, and six in the Irish Sea.

Seaports

Sea-ports in the North Sea are—
 —Berwick, in Northumberland ;
 Hull, in Yorkshire ; Yarmouth,
 in Norfolk ; Ipswich, in Suffolk ;
 and Harwich, in Essex.

Sea-ports in the English Channel are—Dover, in Kent ; Chichester, in Sussex ; Portsmouth ; and Southampton, in Hampshire ; Weymouth, in Dorsetshire ; Plymouth, in Devonshire ; and Falmouth, in Cornwall.

Sea-ports in the Bristol Channel are—Bristol, in Gloucestershire ; Newport, in Monmouthshire ; Cardiff, in Glamorganshire ; and Caermarthen, in Caermarthen-shire.

Sea-ports in the Irish Sea are—
 Cardigan, in Cardiganshire ; Beaumaris,

maris, in Anglesea ; Chester, in Cheshire ; Liverpool, in Lancashire ; Carlisle, in Cumberland.

LESSON VI.

COUNTIES WATERED BY THE SEA, AND
SEA-PORT TOWNS IN SCOTLAND.

THERE are 22 Counties watered by the Sea, and 13 Sea-port towns in Scotland. The Counties are divided into those watered by the North Sea, by the Ocean, and by the Irish Sea.

Counties watered by the North Sea are—Berwick, Eddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgo, Stirling, Clackmannon, Fife, Angus, Kinkarden, Aberdeen, Bamf, Elgin, Nairne,

Nairne, Inverness, Cromartie, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness.

Counties watered by the Ocean are—the Orkneys, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Argyle, Bute, Dumbarton, Renfrew, Air, and Wigtown.

Counties watered by the Irish Sea are—Wigtown, Kircudbright, and Dumfries.

The Sea-ports of Scotland are divided into nine on the North Sea, two on the Ocean, and two on the Irish Sea.

Sea-ports in the North Sea are—Wick, in Caithness; Dornock, in Sutherland; Cromartie, in Cromartie; Nairne, in Nairne; Bamf, in Bamf; New Aberdeen, in
C Aberdeen,

Aberdeen; Montrofs, in Dundee, in the County of Angus; and Leith, near Edinburgh.

Sea-ports on the Ocean are—Kirkwall, in the Orkneys; and Thurso, in Caithness.

Sea-ports on the Irish Sea are—Wigtown and Port Patrick, in the County of Wigtown.

LESSON VII.

COUNTIES WATERED BY THE SEA,
AND SEA-PORTS OF IRELAND.

THERE are sixteen Counties watered by the Sea, and twelve Sea-ports in Ireland. The Counties are divided into those watered by the Irish Sea, and those watered by the Ocean.

Counties

Counties watered by the Ocean are—Antrim, Londonderry, Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork, Waterford, and Wexford.

Counties watered by the Irish Sea are—Wexford, Wicklow, Dublin, East Meath, Lowth, and Down.

Sea-ports of Ireland are divided into six on the Ocean, and six on the Irish Sea.

Sea-ports on the Ocean are—Waterford, in Waterford; Cork and Kinfale, in the County of Cork; Galway, in the County of Galway; Sligo, in the County of Sligo; and Donegal, in the County of Donegal.

Sea-ports on the Irish Sea are—
 Carrickfergus, in the County of
 Antrim ; Dundalk and Drogheda,
 in the County of Louth ; Dublin,
 in the County of Dublin ; Wick-
 low, in the County of Wicklow ;
 and Wexford, in the County of
 Wexford.

LESSON VIII.

B A Y S.

THE British Islands contain
 thirty-two Bays, viz. four-
 teen in England, six in Scotland,
 and twelve in Ireland.

The Bays in England are di-
 vided into two in the North Sea,
 six in the English Channel, two
 in

in the Bristol Channel, and four in the Irish Sea.

Bays of England in the North Sea are—Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and the Downs, in Kent.

Bays in the English Channel are—Brighthelmston, in Sussex; Portsmouth and Southampton, in Hampshire; St. Helen's, in the Isle of Wight; Portland, and Torbay, in Devonshire.

Bays in the Bristol Channel are—St. Ives, in Cornwall, and Caermarthen, in Caermarthenshire.

Bays in the Irish Sea are—Cardigan, in Cardiganshire; Caernarvon, in Caernarvonshire; Morecombe, in Lancashire; and Solway Firth, between Cumberland and Scotland.

The Bays of Scotland are divided into five in the North Sea, and one in the Irish Sea.

Bays of Scotland in the North Sea are—the Forth, between the Counties of Fife and Addington ; the Tay, between the Counties of Angus and Fife ; the Murray, between Nairne and Cromartie ; the Dornock, between Ross and Sutherland ; and the Samclairs, in Caithness.

Bay in the Ocean is Durness, to the Northward of Sutherland.

The Bays of Ireland are divided into eight in the Ocean, and four in the Irish Sea.

Bays of Ireland in the Ocean are—Donegal, in the County of Donegal ;

Donegal ; Sligo, in the County of Sligo ; Galway, in the County of Galway ; Dingle, in the County of Kerry ; Bantry, Baltimore, and Cork, in the County of Cork ; and Waterford, in the County of Waterford.

Bays in the Irish Sea are—
 Dublin, in the County of Dublin ;
 Dundalk, in the County of Louth ;
 Strangford, in the County of Down ; and Carrickfergus, between Down and Antrim.

LESSON IX. *9th*

PRINCIPAL CAPES IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

THERE are forty-two principal Capes belonging to the British Islands, of which twenty are in England, ten in Scotland, and twelve in Ireland.

The twenty Capes in England are divided into six in the North Sea, eight in the English Channel, three in the Bristol Channel, and three in the Irish Sea.

The Capes in the North Sea are—Sunderland Point, in Northumberland; Flamborough, and Spurn, in Yorkshire; Winterton-
nefs

ness, in Norfolk ; and the North and South Forelands, in Kent.

The Capes in the English Channel are—Dungeness, in Kent ; Beachy-Head, and Sully-Bill, in Suffex ; St. Alban's-Head, and Portland-Bill, in Dorsetshire ; Start Point, in Devonshire ; and the Lizard Point, and Land's End, in Cornwall.

Capes in the British Channel are—Cape Cornwall, in Cornwall ; Worm's-Head, in Glamorganshire ; Gower's-Point, in Pembrokehire.

The Capes in the Irish Sea are—the Bishop and his Clerks, in Pembrokehire ; Great Orm's-Head,

Head, in Caernarvonshire; and the St. Bee's-Head, in Cumberland.

The ten Capes in Scotland are divided into six in the North Sea, and four in the Ocean.

The Capes in the North Sea are—Fife, in the County of Fife; Redhead, in the County of Angus; Kinnaird's, in Aberdeen; Tarbat, in Ross; Clyth, and Nofs, in the County of Caithness.

Capes in the Ocean are—Wrath in Sutherland; Ownish, in the Isle of Mull; Cantyre, in Argyle; and Fairland, in Wigtown.

The twelve Capes in Ireland are divided into ten in the Ocean, and two in the Irish Sea.

The

The Capes in the Ocean are—
 Fair, in Antrim ; North Cape and
 Telling, in Donegal ; Mulett and
 Achilles, in the County of Mayo ;
 Dogs and Slyme, in Galway ;
 Loop, in Clare ; Old Head, in
 Cork ; and Ram, in Waterford.

The Capes in the Irish Sea are
 —Carnfore, in Wexford ; and
 Howth, in Dublin.

LESSON X.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS BELONGING TO THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

THE British Islands contain
 25 principal Rivers, of which
 11 are in England, 8 in Scotland,
 and 6 in Ireland.

The

The eleven principal Rivers in England are—the Tyne, the Tees, the Humber, the Ouse, the Thames, the Medway, which fall into the North Sea ; the Severn, into the Bristol Channel ; the Dee, the Mersey, the Derwent, and the Eden, into the Irish Sea.

The Medway rises in Surrey, passes by Tunbridge, Rochester in Kent, and falls into the North Sea at Sheerness.

The Thames rises on the borders of Gloucester, passes by Oxford, (where it receives the Isis), Abingdon, Reading, Windsor, Kingston, Richmond, London, and Gravesend, and falls into the North-Sea at the Nore. It is navigable

vigable for large vessels as high as London Bridge.

The great Ouse rises in the County of Buckingham, waters the Counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, and falls into the Sea at Lynn.

The Humber is formed by the joining of several Rivers; it divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, runs to Hull, and then falls into the North Sea.

The Tees rises to the Northward of Yorkshire, which it separates from Durham, and falls into the North Sea below Stockton.

The Tyne rises in Northumberland, which it crosses from East to West, separates it from
Durham,

Durham, and falls into the North Sea below Newcastle.

The Severn rises in Montgomeryshire, passes by Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Gloucester, and falls into the Bristol Channel, below the last mentioned town.

The Eden rises to the Southward of Westmorland, which it crosses, passes by Carlisle, and falls into the Irish Sea.

The Derwent crosses Cumberland from East to West, and falls into the Irish Sea, below Cocker-mouth.

The Mersey rises in Cheshire, which it crosses from North East to South West, separates it from
Lancashire,

Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea below Liverpool.

The Dee rises in Wales, separates the Counties of Flint and Chester, and falls into the Irish Sea below the City of Chester.

LESSON XI.

RIVERS OF SCOTLAND.

THE eight principal Rivers of Scotland are—the Tweed, the Forth, the Tay, the Dee, the Don, the Spey, and the Shin, which fall into the North Sea; and the Clyde into the Ocean.

The Tweed rises in the County of Peebles, passes by Selkirk and Roxburgh, separates England
and

and Scotland, and falls into the North Sea at Berwick.

The Forth rises in the County of Perth, near Culender, passes by Stirling, and falls into the Sea below Edinburgh.

The Tay takes its rise from a Lake of that name in the County of Perth, which it crosses from East to West, separates the Counties of Fife and Angus, and falls into the North Sea below Dundee.

The Dee crosses the County of Aberdeen from West to East, separates it from the County of Kincardin, and falls into the Sea below New Aberdeen.

The Don crosses the County of Aberdeen from West to East,
and

and falls into the Sea below Old Aberdeen.

The Spey rises in the County of Inverness, separates the Counties of Elgin and Bamff, and falls into the Sea below Gordon.

The Shin takes its rise from a Lake of the same name, in the County of Sutherland, which it divides from the County of Ross, and falls into the Sea near Dornock.

The Clyde rises in the County of Lanark, passes Lanark and Glasgow, and falls into the Ocean opposite the Isle of Bute.

LESSON XII.

RIVERS OF IRELAND.

THE six principal Rivers of Ireland are—the Ban, the Shannon, the Black Water, and the Barrow, which fall into the Ocean ; the Liffey and the Boyne, into the Irish Sea.

The Ban takes its rise from the Lake of Neagh, in the County of Antrim, which it separates from Londonderry, and falls into the Ocean at Coleraine.

The Shannon rises in the County of Leitrim, crosses the Lakes of Rhee and Derg, separates the province of Connaught from Leinster, passes by Limerick, and falls into
the

the Ocean between the Counties of Clare and Kerry.

The Blackwater rises in the County of Cork, passes by Ligmores, in the County of Waterford, and falls into the Ocean at Youghall.

The Barrow rises in Queen's County, passes by Carlow, and falls into the Sea between Waterford and Wexford.

The Boyne rises in the County of East Meath, crosses it, and separates it from the County of Louth, and falls into the Sea at Drogheda.

The Liffey rises in the County of Kildare, which it crosses, passes by Dublin, and falls into the Irish Sea.

LESSON XIII.

RIVERS THAT FALL INTO OTHER
RIVERS.

THERE are 7 Rivers which fall into other Rivers belonging to the British Islands, namely, the Ouse and the Trent, which fall into the Humber; the Wye, Upper Avon, and Lower Avon, which fall into the Severn, in England; the Nore and the Suir, which fall into the Barrow in Ireland.

The Wye rises in the County of Brecknock, passes by Hereford and Monmouth, and falls into the Severn at Chepstow.

The

The Upper Avon rises in Warwickshire, crosses that County from East to West, passes by Evesham, and falls into the Severn at Tewksbury in Gloucestershire.

The Lower Avon rises in Wiltshire, separates the Counties of Somerset and Gloucester, passes by Bath and Bristol, and then falls into the Severn.

The Trent rises to the Northward of Staffordshire, crosses that County, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, and falls into the Humber with the Ouse.

The Ouse rises to the Northward of Yorkshire, which it crosses, visits York and Selby, and

D 3 falls

falls into the Humber with the Trent.

The Nore rises in Queen's County, crosses Kilkenny, and falls into the Barrow above Ross.

The Suir rises in the County of Tipperary, separates Kilkenny from Waterford, and falls into the Barrow below that town.

LESSON XIV.

CANALS.

THERE are 21 Canals in England, which are as follow :

The Andover in Hampshire, the Basingstoke in Hampshire and Surry; the Bridgewater, or Manchester, in Cheshire and Lancashire;

cashire ; the Birmingham in Staf-
 fordshire and Warwickshire ; the
 Chesterfield in Derbyshire, York-
 shire, and Nottinghamshire ; the
 Cromford in Derbyshire ; the Co-
 ventry in Warwickshire and Staf-
 fordshire ; the Chester in Cheshire ;
 the Droitwich in Worcestershire ;
 the Dudley and Stourbridge in
 Staffordshire ; the great trunk in
 Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Der-
 byshire ; the Leeds in Lancashire
 and Yorkshire ; Oxford in Ox-
 fordshire, Warwickshire, and
 Northamptonshire ; the Severn
 and Thames in Gloucestershire and
 Wiltshire ; the Sanky, in Lanca-
 shire ; the Selby in Yorkshire ; the
 Worcester in Worcestershire and

Staffordshire; the Wolverhampton in Worcestershire and Staffordshire; the Worley and Wigan in Lancashire; and the Weighton in Yorkshire.

LESSON XV.

LAKES, MOUNTAINS, FORESTS, AND
MINERAL WATERS OF THE BRITISH
ISLANDS.

THERE are 14 principal Lakes in the British Islands, viz. 5 in England, 5 in Scotland, and 4 in Ireland.

The Lakes in England are—
Soham Meer, Wittlesea Meer, and
Ramsey Meer, in Cambridgeshire;
Winander Meer in Westmorland,
and Derwent-water in Cumber-
land.

Lakes

Lakes in Scotland are—Tay in the County of Perth, Nefs in Inverness, Eu in the County of Ross, Shin in the County of Sutherland, and Lomond in Dumbarton.

Lakes in Ireland are—Neagh, which bounds the Counties of Antrim; Londonderry, Tyrone, Armagh, and Down; Earn in the County of Fermanagh; Rhee, between the Counties of Roscommon, Longford, and West Meath; and the Derg, between Clare, Tipperary, and Galway.

There are 16 principal Mountains in the British Islands, viz.—10 in England, 4 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland.

The

The Mountains of England are—the Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland, the Wolds in Yorkshire, Snowdon and Plinlimmon in Wales, Endle Hills in Lancashire, Cheltern Hills in Berkshire, Malvern Hills in Worcestershire, Cotswold in Gloucestershire, Peak in Derbyshire, and Wrekin in Shropshire.

The Mountains of Scotland are—Grampion Hills, which cross Scotland from East to West, Pentland and Tweeddale Hills in the Southern parts of Scotland, and Lammer-Muir Hills, which are a continuation of the Cheviot Hills.

The Mountains of Ireland are—the Moran and Iveagh Hills in the County of Down.

FORESTS

FORESTS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

The Forests of England are—
 Windsor Forest in Berkshire, New
 Forest in Hampshire, Forest of
 Dean in Gloucestershire, and Sher-
 wood in Nottinghamshire.

The principal Forest of Scot-
 land is—the Caledonian in the
 County of Dumfries.

The Forests of Ireland not being
 considerable, are here omitted.

MINERAL WATERS.

The Mineral Waters of Eng-
 land are—Bath in Somersetshire,
 Bristol in Gloucestershire, Tun-
 bridge in Kent, Epsom in Surry,
 Buxton and Matlock in Derby-
 shire, Harrowgate and Scarbo-
 rough in Yorkshire.

The

The Mineral Waters of Scotland are—New Aberdeen in the County of Aberdeen.

LESSON XVI.

PARLIAMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND, AND ORDERS OF
KNIGHTHOOD.

THE Parliament of Great Britain is composed of two Houses, the one intitled the House of Peers, the other the House of Commons.

The House of Peers is composed of between 2 and 300 Members, by the titles of Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, together with 2 Archbishops,

bishops, 24 Bishops, and 16 Scotch Peers.

The House of Commons is composed of 558 Members, 513 of which are sent by England, and 45 by Scotland.

The Representatives for England are sent as follows:—by the Northern Counties 66, by the Eastern Counties 76, by the Southern Counties 237, by the Western Counties 24, and by the Midland Counties 110.

The Irish Parliament is composed, like the English, of a House of Peers and a House of Commons.

The House of Peers is composed of upwards of 200 Members, besides 4 Archbishops, and 18 Bishops.

The

The House of Commons is composed of 300 Members, chosen by the different Counties.

The Orders of Knighthood belonging to the British Islands are as follows:—2 in England, 1 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland. The two in England are—the Order of the Garter, instituted by Edward III. in 1344, and the Order of the Bath, instituted by Henry, in 1399. The one in Scotland is—the Order of the Thistle; and the one in Ireland is—the Order of St. Patrick.

EUROPE.

LESSON XVII.

DIVISION OF EUROPE.

EUROPE is divided into 20 Countries, viz. the 4 to the North are—the British Islands, capital London ; Denmark, capital Copenhagen ; Sweden, capital Stockholm ; Russia, capital Peterburgh.

The 12 in the middle are—France, capital Paris ; Low Countries, principal towns, Bruffells, Amsterdam, &c. Switzerland, principal towns Lucerne, Berne, Zurich,

Zurich, &c. Savoy, capital Chambéry.—These three are looked upon as Frontiers to France.

Germany, principal towns Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c.

Prussia, capital Königsberg ; Bohemia, capital Prague ; Hungary, capital Presbourg.—These three are looked upon as kingdoms.

Poland, capital Warsaw ; Russian Poland, principal towns Dunabourg and Poloczka ; Austrian Poland, principal towns Leopold and Sandomir ; and Prussian Poland, principal towns Dantzic and Marienbourg.

The 4 to the South are—Spain, capital Madrid ; Portugal, capital Lisbon ;

Lisbon; Italy, principal towns Turin, Rome, Naples, &c.; Turkey, capital Constantinople.

LESSON XVIII.

S E A S.

EUROPE is watered by twelve Seas, *i. e.* three large, and nine small, formed by the three first.

The three large Seas are—the Frozen Ocean, which waters Russia and Denmark; the Atlantic Ocean, which waters Denmark, the British Islands, France, Spain, and Portugal, to the West; the Mediterranean, which waters Spain, France, Italy, and Turkey in Europe.

E

The

The nine small Seas are—the White Sea, formed by the Frozen Ocean, and waters Russia; the Baltic, which waters Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Poland, Prussia, Prussian Poland, and Germany; the North Sea, which waters Denmark, Germany, the Low Countries, and the British Islands; the Irish Sea, which divides the British Islands into two large ones; (these three are formed by the Ocean.)—The Ionian Sea, which waters Italy and Turkey in Europe; the Archipelago, which waters Turkey, and forms several Islands; the Sea of Marmora, which separates Turkey in Europe from Turkey in Asia; and the

the Sea of Afoph, which waters Turkey in Europe and Ruffia; (these five small Seas are formed by the Mediterranean Sea.)

LESSON XIX.

GULFS AND STRAITS.

EUROPE contains nine principal Gulfs, viz. three large, and six small.

Nine Straits, *i. e.* three in the North and six in the South.

The large Gulfs are—the Gulf of Bothnia, in Sweden; the Gulf of Finland, which separates Sweden from Ruffia; and the Gulf of Venice, between Italy and Turkey in Europe.

The small Gulfs are—the Gulf of Riga, between Poland and Russia ; the Gulf of Valencia, to the East of Spain ; the Gulf of Lyon, to the South of France ; the Gulf of Genoa, to the South West of Italy ; the Gulf of Sarento, to the South East of Italy ; and the Gulf of Salonica, to the South of Turkey.

The Straits of the North are—the Sound, which separates Denmark from Sweden ; the Straits of Dover, between England and France ; and St. George's Channel, between England and Ireland.

The Straits to the South are—the Straits of Gibraltar, which separate Spain from Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean ;
the

the Straits of Bonifacio, between Corfica and Sardinia ; the Straits of Messina, between Italy and Sicily ; the Straits of Gallipoli, (formerly the Hellespont, where entrance is defended by the Dardanelles) which joins the Archipelago to the Sea of Marmora ; the Straits of Constantinople, formerly the Bosphorus of Thrace, between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea ; the Straits of Kafus, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Asoph.

LESSON XX.

ISLANDS.

ISLANDS of Europe are 38, which are divided as follows:—two in the Frozen Ocean, seven in the Atlantic Ocean, eight in the Baltic, two in the Irish Sea, three in the English Channel, four in the Ionian Sea, and four in the Archipelago.

Islands in the Frozen Ocean are—the Isle of Candeneſs, or of Dogs, at the entrance of the White Sea, which belongs to Ruſſia; and all thoſe on the Coaſt of Norway, (of which Loſouran is the principal) which belong to Denmark.

Spitz-

Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla may also be added to the Islands in the Frozen Ocean, both thinly inhabited ; the first belongs to the King of Denmark, and the other to Russia.

Islands in the Atlantic Ocean are three large ones and four small. The large ones are—Great Britain and Ireland, which form part of the British Islands, and Iceland, which belongs to Denmark. The small Islands are—the Isles of Fero, which belong to Denmark ; the Hebrides, the Orkneys and Shetland Isles, which form part of the British Islands.

Islands in the Mediterranean are—three large and five small. The large ones are—Corfica, ca-

pital Bastia, belonging to France ; Sardinia, capital Cagliari, belonging to the King of Sardinia ; and Sicily, capital Palermo, belonging to the King of Naples. The small ones are—Yvica, capital Yvica ; Majorca, capital Majorca ; Minorca, capital Citadella ; principal town Port Mahon ;—all those belong to Spain. Islands of Lipari, principal town Lipari, belonging to Naples ; Malta, capital Valetta ; inhabited by the Knights of that Order, and is tributary to the King of Naples.

Islands in the Baltic are—Aland, Gothland, and Oland, which belong to Sweden ; Dagho and Esel, to Russia ; Rugen, to Prussia ; and Zeeland,

Zeeland, capital Copenhagen, and Femeren, capital Odenfee, to Denmark.

Islands in the Irish Sea are—Anglesey, capital Beaumaris; and Mann, capital Douglas; which form part of the British Islands.

Islands in the English Channel are—Isle of Wight, capital Newport; Guernsey, capital St. Helen's; and Jersey, capital St. Peter's; which belong to England.

Islands in the Ionian Sea are—Corfu, St. Manra, Cephalonia, Zanta; which belong to the Republic of Venice.

Islands in the Archipelago are—Negropont, Candia, Cyclades; principal Isle Andros; and Sporados, principal Isle Lemnos.

LESSON

LESSON XXI.

PENINSULAS, CAPES, ISTHMUSES.

EUROPE contains eight Peninsulas, ten Capes, and two Isthmuses.

The Peninsulas are divided into four large and four small.

The large Peninsulas are—the ancient Scandinavia, which includes a great part of Denmark and Sweden, Spain and Portugal, Italy, and Turkey in Europe.

The small Peninsulas are—Jutland, in Denmark, between the Baltic and North Sea ; Brittany, in France, between the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean ; the Morea, in Greece, between
the

the Archipelago and the Ionian Sea ; and the Crimea, in the Black Sea.

The Capes are—the North Cape, to the North of Lapland ; the Lizard, to the South West of England ; Cape de la Hogue, on the Coast of Normandy ; Cape Finisterre, to the North West of Spain ; Cape St. Vincent, to the South West of Portugal ; Cape Martin, opposite the Isle of Yvica ; Cape Corfo, to the North of Corfica ; Cape Tavalaro, to the South of Sardinia ; Cape Passero, to the South of Sicily ; and Cape Matapan, to the South of the Morea.

The Isthmuses are—the Isthmus of Corinth, which joins the
Morea

Morea to Turkey, of which it is a part ; and the Isthmus Precop, which joins the Crimea to Little Tartary.

LESSON XXII.

LAKES, MOUNTAINS, VOLCANOES.

THERE are in Europe 24 principal Lakes, 12 principal chains of Mountains, and 3 Volcanoes.

The Lakes are divided into nine in the North, seven in the middle, and eight in the South. The Mountains into six large chains and six small ones.

The Lakes to the North are—
the Wener, near Wenerfbourg ;
Weeter,

Weeter, near Lindkorpung, and Norkoping and Meler, near Stockholm, and Arroien, in Sweden; Ladogo, Onega, Pipus, or Czuko, Ilmen, Iwan, and Belozero, in Russia.

The Lakes in the Middle are—five in Switzerland, *i. e.* Neufchatel, on the frontiers of France; Geneva, on the borders of Savoy; Lugano, on the borders of Italy; Lucerne and Zurich, in the middle of Switzerland; Constance in Germany, on the borders of Switzerland; and Balaton, near Albe Royale, in Hungary.

Lakes to the South are—the Lakes Maggiore and Como, on the frontiers of Switzerland; the
Lake

Lake Garda, in the State of Venice ; the Lake Commachio Perugia, formerly called Thrasimene, and Bolsena, in the dominions of the Pope ; Celano, in the kingdom of Naples ; and Zenta, near Scutari, in Turkey in Europe.

The large Chains of Mountains are—the Ophrines, which separate Norway from Sweden ; the Pyrenean, between France and Spain ; the Alps, which separate France from Italy ; the Appenines, which run the whole length of Italy ; the Carpathian Mountains, which divide Poland from Hungary ; and the Castegna Mountains, which divide Turkey in Europe into North and South.

The

The small Mountains are those of Asturias, Estramadura, and Sierra Morena, in Spain, which are a continuation of the Pyrenees; those of Vauges, in France, to the East, which separate Alsace and Franche Comte from Lorraine; Cevennes, to the South of France, which are a continuation of the Alps; and the Cheviott Hills, which separate Scotland from England.

Volcanoes are—Mount Vesuvius, near Naples; Mount Gibel, or Etna, in Sicily; and Mount Hecla, in Iceland.

LESSON XXIII.

THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS THAT FALL
INTO THE SEA.

THERE are 32 Rivers in Europe, viz.

The Dwina, which falls into the White Sea ; the Duna, Nieman, Vistula, and Oder, which fall into the Baltic ; the Elbe, Weser, Rhine, Maese, Sheld, Thames, and Tay, which fall into the North Sea ; the Seine, which falls into the English Channel ; the Shannon, Severn, Loire, Garonne, Minho, Douro, Tagus, Guardiana, and Guadalquiver, which fall into the Ocean ; the Ebro, Rhone, Arrio, and Tiber, which fall into the Mediterranean ;

diterranean ; the Po and Adige, which fall into the gulf of Venice. The Danube, Niefter, and Dnieper, or Nieper, which fall into the Black Sea ; and the Don, which falls into the Sea of Asoph.

LESSON XXIV.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS THAT FALL INTO
OTHER RIVERS.

THERE are 11 Rivers which fall into other Rivers, viz. the Bug, which falls into the Vistula ; the Varter into the Oder ; the Necker and Mein into the Rhine ; the Sambre into the Maese ; the Adda and Tefin into the Po ;

F

the

the Lek, Inn, Drave, and Save, into the Danube.

LESSON XXV.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHERN COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

THE British Islands are divided into four parts, viz. England, capital London ; Scotland, capital Edinburgh ; Ireland, capital Dublin ; and several small islands.

Denmark is divided into six parts, viz. Jutland, capital Wi-
bourg ; Islands of the Baltic, viz.
Zealand, capital Copenhagen ; Fu-
nen, capital Oldensee ; Norway,
capital Christiana ; Danish Lap-
land,

land, an uncultivated country, and but thinly inhabited. Iceland, capital Skalholt, and the Isles of Ferro, which depend on it. The King of Denmark possesses also Spitzbergen, in the Frozen Ocean.

Sweden is divided into six parts, viz. Sweden proper, capital Stockholm; Gothland, capital Gothenbourg; Swedish Lapland, an uncultivated country; Bothnia, capital Torno; Finland, capital Albo; the Islands in the Baltic, of which we have already spoken.

Russia is divided into 12 Provinces, viz. six in the North and six in the South. The Northern Provinces are, Petersburg, Weibourg, Revel, Riga, Novogorod,

Archangel. The Southern Provinces are, Moscow, Smolensk, Kiow, Bielgorod, Woronefk, Niznei, Novogorod. Nova Zembla belongs likewise to Russia.

LESSON XXVI.

DIVISION OF THE MIDDLE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

FRANCE was formerly divided into 32 Governments or Provinces, *i. e.* 20 in the circuit and 12 in the middle. Those of the circuit were to the North. Normandy, capital Rouen; Picardy, capital Amiens; French Flanders, capital Lille; Artois, capital Arras. To the East Lorraine, capital

tal Nancy ; Alface, capital Strasbourg ; Franche Comte, capital Besancon ; Burgundy, capital Dijon ; Lionnois, capital Lyon ; Dauphiny, capital Grenoble. To the South Provence, capital Aix ; Languedoc, capital Toulouse ; Rouffillon, capital Perpignan. County of Foix, principal towns Foix and Pamier ; Bearn, capital Pau. To the West Guienne, capital Bourdeaux ; Santonge and Angoumois, principal towns Saintes and Angouleme ; Aunis, capital Rochelle ; Poitou, capital Poitiers ; Bretagne, capital Rennes. Those in the middle were—to the North the Isle of France, capital Paris ; Orleannois, capital Orleans ; Maine,

capital Mans ; Angou, capital Angers. To the East Champagne, capital Troyes ; Nivernois, capital Nivers ; Bourbonnois, capital Moulins ; Auvergne, capital Clermont. To the West Touraine, capital Tours ; Berri, capital Bourges ; Marche, capital Gueret ; Limoufin, capital Limoges.

France was in the year 1790 divided into 83 departments.

The Low Countries were formerly divided into 17 Provinces ; but since France seized on Artois, it contains only 16. They are divided into Austrian Netherlands, which contain 9 Provinces ; and Dutch Netherlands, or United States, which contain 7 Provinces.

The

The Provinces of the Austrian Netherlands are—the Dutchy of Brabant, capital Brussels; the Duchy of Luxembourg, capital Luxembourg; Limbourg, capital Limbourg; the Duchy of Gueldre, principal town Gueldre, belonging to the King of Prussia; the county of Flanders, principal towns Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Tournay; the county of Hanault, capital Mons; the county of Namur, capital Namur; the province of Malines, capital Malines; the marquisate of Antwerp, capital Antwerp.

The provinces of the Dutch Netherlands are—Holland, principal towns Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Leyden, Hague; Zealand, capital.

pital Middlebourg ; Utrecht, capital Utrecht ; Guelderland, capital Nimeguen ; Over Yffel, capital Deventer ; Groningen, capital Groningen ; Friesland, capital Leuwarden.

Switzerland is divided into 13 cantons ; *i. e.* Berne, Bafil, Zurich, Schaffhausen, Glaris, Appenzil, Soleure, Fribourg, Lucerne, Zug, Schwitz, Uri, capital Altorf ; Underwald, capital Stanz. Switzerland has beside 10 allied countries, the Grifons, which include three leagues ; Coire, Bienne, the abbey and town of St. Gall, Valais, capital Sion ; Bishopric of Basle, capital Porentru ; Mulhausen, Neufchatel, Geneva.

Savoy

Savoy is divided into 6 small parts. The capital of Savoy is Chambery ; the principal towns are—Aneci, and St. Jean of Maurienne.

Germany is divided into 9 circles, *i. e.* 4 upper, and 5 lower. The 4 upper are Austria, capital Vienna ; Bavaria, capital Munich ; Swabia, principal towns Aufbourg, Stutgard, Constance ; Franconia, principal towns Bamberg, Wurttemberg, Anspach, and Frankfort on the Mein. The lower circles are—Upper Saxony, principal towns Berlin, Dresden, Wirtemberg, Leipfic, Brandebourg, and Frankfort on the Oder. Lower Saxony, principal towns Hambourg, Brunswick, Hanover, Magdebourg, Breme,

Breme, and Lubeck. Westphalia, principal towns Liege, Aix la Chapelle, Juliers, Munster, and Minden. Lower Rhine, principal towns Cologne, Mayence, Treves, and Mannheim. Upper Rhine, principal towns Wormspire, Deux-ponts, and Cassel.

Prussia, capital Koningsberg, is divided into three provinces, or circles, which are—Samland to the North, Nortangen.

Bohemia is divided into four parts, viz. Bohemia proper, capital Prague; the marquisate of Moravia, capital Olmutz; the Duchy of Silesia, capital Breslaw; the marquisate of Lusace, principal town Luben.

Hungary

Hungary is divided into four parts, viz. Upper Hungary, capital Presburg ; Lower Hungary, capital Buda ; Slavonia, principal town Peterwaradin ; Transilvania, capital Harmanstat.

Poland is divided into Poland proper, and Duchy of Lithuania. Poland proper contains Great Poland, capital Warsaw ; Lesser Poland, capital Cracow ; Red Russia, principal towns Luck and Karmnick. Lithuania is divided into Lithuania proper in the West and in the South, capital Wilna ; into Russian Lithuania to the East, capital Novogodocki ; Samagotia, capital Rosienne ; into the Duchy Courland, to the North of Poland,

on

on the Baltic, principal town Mittau.

Russian Poland includes the districts of Deneberg, Polockz, and Mohilow.

Prussian Poland includes the districts of Dantzic, Marienberg, Calm, and Thorn.

Austrian Poland includes the districts of Leopold, Sandomir, and Zaton.

LESSON XXVII.

DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN COUNTRIES.

PORTUGAL is divided into six parts, viz. the province between Minho and the Donro, capital

pital Braga; principal town Porto. The province of Tralos-montes, principal towns Braganza and Miranda. The province of Beira, capital Coimbra. The province of Estramadura, capital Lisbon. The province of Alentejo, capital Evora. The kingdom of Alganva, capital Tarira.

Spain is divided into 14 kingdoms or provinces, viz. 3 in the North, 6 in the middle, 2 in the South, and 3 in the East.

The 3 Northern provinces are—Galicia, capital Compostella; Asturias, capital Oviado; Biscay, capital Bilbao.

The 6 in the middle are—Navarre, capital Pampelona; Arragon,

ragon, capital Saragossa ; Leon, capital Leon ; Estramadura, capital Badajos.

The 2 Southern provinces are Andalusia, capital Seville ; Grenada, capital Grenada.

The 3 Eastern provinces are —Murcia, capital Murcia ; Valencia, capital Valencia ; Catalonia, capital Barcelona.

Italy is divided into 10 parts, viz. 6 in the North, 3 in the middle, and 1 in the South.

The 6 in the North are—the principality of Piedmont, capital Turin ; the Republic of Genoa, capital Genoa ; the duchy of Parma, capital Parma ; the duchy of Modena, capital Modena ; the
duchy

duchy of Milan, capital Milan ;
the republic of Venice, capital
Venice.

The 3 in the middle are—the
Duchy of Tuscany, capital Flo-
rence ; the republic of Lucca, ca-
pital Lucca ; the Pope's dominions,
capital Rome. The one in the
South is the kingdom of Naples,
capital Naples.

Turkey in Europe is divided
into Northern and Southern.

The Northern division contains
10 provinces, viz. 2 on the Black
Sea, which are—Little Tartary,
principal town Bacha Serai ; and
Bessarabia, principal town Ocza-
kow, which belongs to the Rus-
sians. Two near Transylvania,
which

which are—Moldavia, capital Jassy, and Wallachia, capital Tergovise. Two in the gulf of Venice, which are—Turkish Croatia, capital Beheraz ; and Dalmatia, capital Mostar. Three on the Danube, from East to West, which are—Bosnia, capital Bagnaluc ; Servia, capital Belgrade ; and Bulgaria, capital Sophia ; one to the West of the Black Sea, which is Romania, capital Constantinople.

The Southern Division, or Greece, contains main land and islands.

The main land contains four countries, viz. Macedonia, capital Thessalonica, or Salonica ; Albania, capital Scutari ; Livadia, capital

tal Athens ; Morea, capital Co-
rinth.

RELIGIONS.

JUDAISM.—The Jews at present are a set of wandering people, and dispersed every where; there are a great many in Holland, Germany, and Poland.

Christianity, which is professed almost all over Europe, includes, First, the Roman Catholic religion, professed in Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Poland, Hungary, and in several provinces of Germany, and Austrian Netherlands.

Secondly, The Protestant religion, which includes the Lutheran.

ran, professed in Sweden, Denmark, and in some of the Northern provinces of Germany. Calvinistical in Holland and Switzerland, to which also may be added the English, which contains many sects.

Thirdly, The Greek religion, professed in Greece and Russia. Mahometanism is professed by the Turks, who are a sect of Omar, the first Caliph, or successor of Mahomet; and by the Persians, who are of the sect of Ali, son-in-law of Mahomet.

ASIA.

A S I A.

ASIA is bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the North, by the Indian Sea on the South, by the Pacific Ocean on the East, by the Red Sea, (which separates it almost entirely from Africa) by the Isthmus of Suez, by the Mediterranean Sea, and Europe on the West.

LESSON XXVIII.

DIVISION OF ASIA.

ASIA is divided into eight parts,]
 viz. Tartary, China, Eastern
 Peninsula of India, Empire of Mo-
 gul, Western Peninsula of India,
 G 2 Persia,

Perfia, Arabia, and Turkey in Asia. The islands of Asia may be reckoned as a ninth division.

LESSON XXIX.

SEAS OF ASIA.

THERE are 14 Seas that water Asia, viz. 4 large and 10 small.

The large Seas are—the Frozen Ocean on the North, the Pacific Ocean on the East, the Indian Ocean on the South, and the Mediterranean Sea on the West.

The small Seas are—the Caspian Sea, which resembles a large lake, between Tartary and Persia; the Sea of Afoph, the Black Sea, the

the Sea of Marmona, the Archipelago; the four foregoing are formed by the Mediterranean; the Red Sea and Arabian Sea, formed by the Indian Sea; the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Kamschatka, formed by the Pacific Ocean.

LESSON XXX.

GULFS AND STRAITS OF ASIA.

THERE are 11 Gulfs in Asia, viz. 5 large and 6 small.

The large Gulfs are—the Gulf of Siam, the Bay of Bengal, the Persian Gulf, the Icy Gulf, and the Gulf of Pekeli.

The small Gulfs are—the Gulfs

of Anadir, Pekelia, Tonquin, Martaban, Cambay, Scindi, and Ormus.

The Straits of Asia are eight in number, viz.—the Straits of Teffo, between the Islands of Teffo and Great Tartary; the Korean Straits, between the Island of Japan and Korea; the Straits of Macassar, between the Isle of Borneo and Molucca Islands; the Straits of Sprida, between the Isles of Sumatra and the Peninsula of Malacca; the Straits of Mernar, between the Isle of Ceylon and the Western Peninsula of India; the Straits of Babelmandel, which joins the Arabian and Red Seas; and the Straits of Waygats, between Nova Zembla and Russian Tartary.

LESSON

LESSON XXXI.

PENINSULAS AND CAPES OF ASIA

THERE are eight Peninsulas in Asia, viz.—four large and four small.

The large Peninsulas are—the Eastern and Western Peninsulas of India, the Peninsula of Arabia, and the Peninsula of Natolia, in Turkey.

The small Peninsulas are those of Kamfchatka, Kora, Malacca, and Cambay.

There are eight Capes in Asia, viz.—Cape Romana, to the Southward of Malacca ; Cape Negrais, to the Westward of the Eastern Peninsula of India ; Cape Cormo-

ran, to the Southward of the Western Peninsulas of India ; Cape Din, to the Southward of the Peninsula of Cambay ; Cape Jask, in Persia ; Cape Rafalgate, in Arabia ; Cape Smyrna, in Turkey ; and Cape East, opposite Cape Prince of Wales, in America.

LESSON XXXII.

LAKES AND MOUNTAINS OF ASIA.

THERE are six Lakes in Asia, viz.—Van and Yare, in Persia ; Baikal, Saissan, and Aral, in Great Tartary ; and Poyang, in China.

The

The Mountains of Asia are divided into six in Tartary, three in Arabia, and one in the Island of Sumatra.

The Mountains of Tartary are those of Stolp in the North; Caucasus, Taurus, and Ararat, which separate Tartary from Mogul; and Bategaut, which are a continuation of those of Naugracut, in Mogul.

The Mountains of Arabia are—Sinai, Horeb, and Gabel-el Arad. The Mountain in the Island of Sumatra is Ophir.

LESSON

LESSON XXXIII.

RIVERS IN ASIA.

THERE are 17 Rivers in Asia, which are divided into three that fall into the Frozen Ocean, one into the Sea of Kamfchatka, two into the Pacific Ocean, one into the Indian Sea, one into the Gulf of Siam, three into the Bay of Bengal, one into the Arabian Sea, two into the Penan Gulf, and three into the Caspian Sea.

The Rivers that fall into the Frozen Ocean are—the Oby, Genesia, and Lena.

That which falls into the Sea of Kamfchatka is the Amur.

Those

Those which fall into the Pacific Ocean are—the Hoanho, or Yellow River, and Kiam, or Blue River.

That which falls into the Indian Sea is—the Mecon.

That which falls into the Siam Gulf is—the Menan.

Those which fall into the Bay of Bengal are—the Ava, the Ganges, and the Ganga.

That which falls into the Arabian Sea is—the Indus.

Those which fall into the Persian Gulf are—the Tigris and the Euphrates.

Those which fall into the Caspian Sea are—the Wolga, the Arras, and the Jaik.

LESSON

LESSON XXXIV.

DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTRIES IN
ASIA.

TARTARY is divided into three parts, *i. e.* Russian Tartary, principal towns Tobobolsk, Astracan, Jeneseisk, and Kamfchatka.

Chinese Tartary, principal town Tciticar.

And Independent Tartary, principal towns Tibet, Samarcand, and Terky.

China, according to the best authors, is divided into 15 Provinces; principal towns Pekin, Nankin, and Canton; Lyan-tong, those

those situated without the great wall belong to China.

The Eastern Peninsula of India is divided into four parts, viz. the North West division, principal towns Ava and Aracan. The South West division, principal towns Pegu, Martaban, Siam, and Malacca. North East division, principal town Cacho, or Keccio, which is also the capital of Tonquin; and South East division, capital Cambodia.

The Empire of Mogul is divided into three parts, viz. the North East division, principal towns Calcutta and Naugracut.

The North West division, principal town Tata.

And

And the Middle division, principal towns Agra, Delhi, and Casmere.

The Western Peninsula of India is divided into two parts, viz. the Coast of Coromandel, principal towns Pondicherry, Madras, Golconda; and Coast of Malabar, principal towns Bombay, Goa, Callicut, and Cochin.

Persia is divided into several provinces; the principal towns are Ispahan, Schiras, Ormus, and Gambroon.

Arabia is divided into three parts, viz. Arabia Patræ, capital Suez; Arabia Deserta, principal towns Mecca and Medina; Arabia Felix, capital Moka.

Turkey

Turkey in Asia is divided into three parts, viz. the Eastern Provinces, principal towns Bassora, Bagdad, Diarbeck, Betlis, Van, and Teflis. Natolia, or Lesser Asia, principal towns Trebifond, Amasia, Buna, Smyrna, Ephesus, and Satalia ; and Syria, principal towns Aleppo, Antioch, Damascus, Tyre, Sidon, Scanderoon, and Jerusalem.

LESSON XXXV.

ISLANDS OF ASIA.

THE Islands of Asia may be divided according to the different nations they belong to, or trade with, viz. two belong to
China,

China, two to the Spaniards, nine to the Dutch, one to the English, two to the Turks, and four common to all nations.

Islands belonging to China are—Formosa, principal town Taiouan-for ; and Honan, principal town Keoncheow.

The Islands the Spaniards trade to are—the Ladrões, principal town Guam ; and the Philippines, (which are 1100 in number) principal towns Manilla and Mindanao.

Islands the Dutch trade to are—the Japanese Isles, principal towns Jeddo and Meaco ; the Molucca, or Clove Islands, which are five in number, viz. Banda, or Nutmeg

meg Isles, Gelalo, Ceram, Amboyna, and Celabes, or Macassar, which surround the Moluccas; Ceylon, principal town Candia; and Java, principal towns Batavia and Bantam.

The island the English trade to is—Bombay, capital Bombay.

Islands belonging to the Turks are—Cyprus and Rhodes.

The island common to the English and Dutch is—Sumatra, principal towns Achan, Bencoolen, and Marlboro' Fort.

Islands common to all nations are—Borneo and Andama, Nicobar and Maldives.

The islands of Borneo, Sumatra, and Java, form the Sunda islands.

LESSON XXXVI.

RELIGIONS, LANGUAGES, AND SOVE-
REIGNS, OF ASIA.

RELIGIONS.

TURKEY, Arabia, Persia, part
of Tartary and India, China
and Japan, and the Asiatic islands,
are generally Heathens—and
Idolaters.

Jews are to be found in every
part of Asia.

The Languages principally
spoken in Asia are—the modern
Greek, Turkish, Russian, Tartar-
ian, Persian, Arabic, Malayan,
Chinese, and Japanese.

The

The European Languages are also spoken upon the coast of India and China.

SOVEREIGNS.

Besides the countries possessed by the Turks and Russians, Asia contains three large Empires, viz. the Chinese, Mogul, and Persian, upon which the lesser kingdoms in general depend.



LESSON XXXVII.

AFRICA.

AFRICA, being a peninsula, is surrounded on every side by the sea, (except where it is joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez).

SEAS OF AFRICA.

THE Seas that water Africa are —the Mediterranean Sea on the North, the Red Sea and Indian Ocean on the East, the Southern Ocean on the South, and the Atlantic Ocean on the West.

LESSON XXXVIII.

DIVISION OF AFRICA.

AFRICA is divided into twelve Countries, *i. e.* Two on the Coast of the Mediterranean, which are—Egypt, capital Cairo; Barbary, principal towns Fez, Tafi-
let,

let, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Tolemita. Three on the Coast of the Atlantic Ocean, which are—Zaara, capital Tageffa ; Guinea, capital Benin ; and Congo, capital St. Salvador. One on the Coast of the Southern Ocean, which is—Caffraria, principal town Cape of Good Hope. Three on the Coast of the Indian Ocean, which are—Monomopata, capital Monomopata ; Zanguebar, principal towns Melinda and Mozambic ; Agra, capital Brava. Two on the Coast of the Red Sea, which are—Abyfinia, capital Gondar ; Nubia, principal town Nubia. One in the middle, called Negroland, capital Tombut, which is very little known.

LESSON XXXIX.

GULFS AND STRAITS.

THERE are six Gulfs in Africa, viz. the Gulfs of Sydra, and Cabes, in Barbary; the Gulf of Guinea, and the Bay of Benin, on the Coast of Guinea; the Bay of St. Lawrence, in Caffraria; and the Gulf of Sofala, in Monomotapa.

The Straits of Africa are three, viz. the Straits of Gibraltar, between Barbary and Spain; the Channel of Mozambic, between Zanguebar and the island of Madagascar; and the Straits of Babel-mandel, which separate Abyffinia from Arabia.

LESSON

LESSON XL.

CAPES OF AFRICA.

THERE are fourteen Capes in Africa, viz. Cape Cantin, in Barbary ; Cape Bagadore, Cape Blanco, and Cape Verd, in Zaara ; Cape Palmas, Cape Three Points, and Cape Lopo, in Guinea ; Cape Negro, in Congo ; Cape Voltas, Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Coriantes, in Caffraria ; Cape Natal, to the Northward of the island of Madagafcar ; Cape Dalgada, in Zanguebar ; and Cape Guardafui, on the North Coast of Ajan.

LESSON XLI.

LAKES AND MOUNTAINS OF AFRICA.

THERE are six Lakes in Africa, viz. the Lake of Dambea, in Abyffinia ; the Lake of Nabeira, out of which the Senegal rifes ; the Lake of Bournon, into which the Niger falls ; the Lake of Zambre, and the Lake of Shangra, in Caffraria ; and Lake Faroan, in Barbary.

The Mountains of Africa are five, viz. Atlas, which is a ridge of mountains extending from Asia to the Western Ocean, to which it gives the name of Atlantic Ocean ; Mountains of the Moon, between
Abyffinia

Abyſſinia and Monomotapa, Mount Caphas, in Negroland ; Sierra Leone, which divides Negroland from Guinea, and extends as far as Ethiopia ; and the Peak of Teneriffe, ſituated in the iſland of that name.

LESSON XLII.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF AFRICA.

THERE are fix principal Rivers in Africa, viz. the Nile, which, after dividing Egypt into two parts, falls into the Mediterranean Seas ; the Niger, which falls into the Lake of Bournon ; the Gambia and the Senegal, which are only branches of the Nile, and
fall

fall into the Atlantic Ocean ; the Zaire, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, and the Zambeze, which falls into the Indian Sea.

LESSON XLIII.

ISLANDS OF AFRICA.

THERE are 18 principal Islands belonging to Africa, viz. 12 in the Atlantic Ocean, and six in the Indian Sea.

The Islands in the Atlantic Ocean are—the Azores, principal towns Angra and St. Michael's ; the Island of Madeira, principal towns Funchall and Santa Cruz ; Cape de Verd Isles, capital St. Domingo ; the Islands of St. Thomas
and

and Anaboi, belonging to the Portuguese; the Canaries, principal towns Palma and St. Christopher, belonging to the Spaniards; the Island of Gorea, principal town St. Michael; the Island of St. Louis, belonging to the French; the Island of St. Helena, belonging to the English; the Islands of St. Matthew and Ascension, which are uninhabited.

The Islands in the Indian Sea are—the Island of Mauritius, and Bourbon, belonging to the French; the Island of Madagascar, capital St. Augustine; Isles of Comora, Zocotora, and Babelmandel, common to all nations.

LESSON XLIV.

RELIGIONS, LANGUAGES, AND SOVE-
REIGNS OF AFRICA.

THE Religion of Africa may be divided into three sorts, viz. Mahometanism, Paganism, and Christianity.

The second are the most numerous, and possess the inland Countries.

The Mahometans possess the Barbary Coast.

The Christians on the Coast of Abyssinia retain many Jewish and Pagan rites.

There is also a great quantity of Jews in Africa, who manage
all

all the trade the country is possessed of.

LANGUAGES.

The Arabic is the current language ; but the Celtic and modern Greek are also spoken in Egypt.

The ancient African is still spoken in the interior parts of Barbary.

In the seaport towns they speak a kind of Bastard Arabic, and in those situated on the Coast of the Mediterranean, they speak the *LINGUA FRANCA*, which is a medley of the French, Italian, and Spanish.

The Sovereigns of Africa, according to the best accounts, are said to be as follow :—Four Emperors,

perors, three Kings, and four Republics.

The Emperors are those of Morocco, Abyffinia, Turkey, and Monomotapa.

The Kings are those of Senaar, Congo, and Loango.

The Republics are those of Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Brava.

The three first are governed by a Dey and a Counfel : though the Grand Signior fends a Bashaw, he has no authority, and they pay no tribute.

The other, which is on the Coast of Ajan, is under the protection of the Portuguese, to whom it pays a tribute of 400 pounds of gold.

The

The English, French, Portuguese, and Dutch, who trade to Africa, have several considerable establishments on the Coast.



LESSON XLV.

A M E R I C A.

AMERICA, which is frequently denominated the New World, is composed of two great Continents, joined together by the isthmus of Darien or Panama.

SEAS OF AMERICA.

AMERICA is watered by four Seas, viz. by the Frozen Seas on the North, by the Atlantic Ocean

Ocean and Carribean Sea on the East, and by the Pacific Ocean on the West.

LESSON XLVI.

DIVISION OF AMERICA.

AMERICA is divided into two parts, viz. North America and South America.

North America contains six Provinces, viz. Canada, the United States, Louisiana, Mexico, or New Spain, New Mexico, and Florida.

South America contains eight Provinces, viz. Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Patagonia, Paraguay, Brazil, Guiana, and Amazonia.

LESSON

LESSON XLVII.

GULFS AND STRAITS OF AMERICA.

THERE are seventeen Gulfs in America, viz. four large and thirteen small.

The four large Gulfs are—Baffin's Bay and Hudson's Bay, in the Frozen Ocean; the Gulf of Mexico, in the Atlantic Ocean; and the Gulf of California, in the Pacific Ocean. The small Gulfs are—the great Bay of Esquimaux, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Fundy Bay, Chesapeake Bay, the Bay of Campeche, the Bay of Honduras, Porto Bello Bay, Carthagena Bay, All Saints Bay, St. Julian's Bay ;
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I

all

all these lay in the Atlantic Ocean. The Bay of Guayaquil, Bonaventura Bay, and the Bay of Panama; these Bays are in the Pacific Ocean.

There are eight Straits in America, viz. Baffin's, Davis's, and Hudson's Straits, in the Frozen Ocean; the Strait of Belleisle, between the Continent and Newfoundland; the Straits Bahama, between the Lucayos Isles and Florida; the Straits of Magellan, between Terra del Fuego and Patagonia; the Straits Le Muira, between Terra del Fuego and States Island; and the Northern Straits between Asia and America.

LESSON XLVIII.

CAPES AND PENINSULAS OF AMERICA.

THERE are twenty-two Capes in America, of which there are sixteen in the Atlantic Ocean, and six in the Pacific Ocean.

The Capes in the Atlantic Ocean are—Cape Farewell, to the Southward of Greenland ; Cape Chudby, to the North of New Britain ; Cape Bage, to the South of Newfoundland ; Cape Breton, to the East of the Isle of Cape Breton ; Cape Sable, to the South of Nova Scotia ; Cape Cod, to the Eastward of the United States ; Cape Florida,

to the South of Florida; Cape Anthony, to the West of the Island of Cuba; Cape Catoche, to the Northward of Yucatan; Cape Gracios-a-Deos, on the Coast of Mexico, or New Spain; North Cape, the entrance of the River Amazons; Cape St. Boyne and Cape St. Augustine, to the Eastward of Brasil; Cape St. Mary and Cape St. Anthony, at the entrance of the River Plate; Cape Horn, to the Southward of Terra del Fuego. Capes in the Pacific Ocean are—Cape Blanco, on the Coast of Peru; Cape Blanco, on the Coast of Mexico; Cape Coriantes, on the Coast of Mexico; Cape St. Lucca, to the South of California;

fornia ; Cape Blanco, on the Coast of New Mexico ; Cape Prince of Wales, opposite to Cape East, in Asia.

The Peninsulas of America are six, viz. Greenland, to the North of America; Labrado, Nova Scotia, or Arcadia, in Canada ; Florida, Yucatan, in Mexico ; and California, in New Mexico.

LESSON XLIX.

LAKES AND MOUNTAINS OF AMERICA.

THERE are eight Lakes, viz.
 Lake Superior ; Lake Michigan ; Lake Huron ; Lake Erie ;
 Lake Ontario, in Canada ; Lake

Nicarague, and Lake Mexico, in Mexico; Lake Xerey, to the North of Paraguay. In North America there are several large Lakes, which are but little known.

The Mountains of America are—the Andes, or Cordelleras, in South America, which run from North to South along the Pacific Ocean, and are 4300 miles in length; the Apulachian, or Ali-gany Mountains, in North America, which divide the United States from Canada and Louifiana.

LESSON L.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF AMERICA:

THERE are five very considerable Rivers in America ; two in North America, which are—the Mississippi and the River St. Lawrence ; and three in South America, which are—the Orinoko, the River Amazon, and the River of Plate.

LESSON LI.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTRIES OF AMERICA.

CANADA is divided into four
Provinces, viz. New Britain,
Quebec, principal town Quebec ;
I 4. Nova.

Nova Scotia, principal town Halifax ; New Brunswick, principal town Shelburne.

UNITED STATES.

There are thirteen Provinces in the United States, viz. New Hampshire, capital Portsmouth ; Massachusetts, capital Boston ; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, principal towns Newport and Providence ; Connecticut, principal town New London ; (these four Provinces form that great part called New England ;) New York, capital New York ; New Jersey, capital Burlington ; Pennsylvania, capital Philadelphia ; Delaware, principal town New Dover ; Maryland, capital Annapolis ;

polis ; Virginia, capital Williams-bury ; North Carolina, capital Edington ; South Carolina, capital Charlestown ; and Georgia, principal town Savannah.

Florida is divided into two parts, viz. East Florida, capital St. Augustine ; and West Florida, capital Pensacola.

Louisiana is known only on the Coast of the Gulf of Mexico, principal town New Orleans.

New Mexico is divided into four parts, viz. New Mexico, proper principal town Santa Fe ; New Navarre, capital St. Antonio ; Sonora, capital Tuape ; and California, capital St. Juan.

Old Mexico is divided into three parts, viz. New Gallicia, or Guadalajara,

dalajara, principal town Guadalajara ; New Navarre, capital Mexico, principal towns Acapulco and Vera Cruz ; and Guatemala, capital Guatemala.

Terra Firma is divided into two parts, viz. North Division, capital Panama, principal towns Porto Bello and Carthagená ; South Division, principal towns Santa Fe de Bogota and Popayan.

Peru is divided into three parts, viz. Quito, principal towns Quito, Payta ; Lima, or Los Reyes, capital Lima ; and Los Charcos, principal towns Potosí and Porcu.

Chili is divided into two parts, viz. Chili proper, capital St. Jago, principal town Valdivia ; Cuyo,
or

or Cutio, principal town St. John De Fontiera.

Paraguay is divided into seven Provinces, viz. Paraguay proper, principal town Assumption; Parana, capital St. Anne; Guara, principal town Guidald Real; Uragua, capital Los Reyes; Tucuman, principal town St. Jago; Rio de la Plata, capital Buenos Ayres; and Chaco, which is almost uninhabited.

Brazil is divided into two parts, viz. Northern, which contains the towns of Para and Sierra; and Southern, which contains the towns of Fernambuco, St. Salvador, and St. Sebastian; Guiana contains the towns of Surinam and Cayenne.

LESSON LII.

ISLANDS OF AMERICA.

THE Islands of America may be divided into six parts, viz. Islands in Baffin's Bay, Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Islands in the Ocean, Islands between the Atlantic and the Carribean Sea, those near the Straits Magellan, and those in the South Sea.

Islands in Baffin's Bay are—James, Cumberland, and Good Fortune Isles.

Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence are—Newfoundland, principal towns Placentia and St. John's; and Cape Breton Isles, principal town Louisbourg.

Islands

Islands in the Atlantic are—
 Long Island, on the Coast of New
 York ; Bermudas, in the middle
 of the Ocean, principal town St.
 George ; and Cayenne, on the
 Coast of Guiana.

Islands between the Atlantic
 and Carribean Sea are—Lucayos,
 or Bahamas ; the Great Antilles,
 the principal Islands of which are
 —the Island of Cuba, capital Ha-
 vannah ; the Island of Hispaniola,
 capital St. Domingo, principal
 town Le Cap ; the Island of Ja-
 maica, principal towns Kingston
 and Spanish Town ; the Island of
 Porto Rico, capital Porto Rico.

The Little Antilles, or Caribbees,
 the principal Islands of which are
 the

—the Island of St. Christopher, capital Basse Terre ; the Island of Antigua, principal town St. John's ; the Island of St. Eustatia ; the Island of Nevis ; the Island of Montserrat ; the Island of Barbadoes ; the Island of Anguilla ; the Island of Dominica ; the Island of St. Vincent's ; the Island of Grenada, principal town Fort St. George ; the Island of Guadeloupe ; the Island of Martinico ; the Island of St. Lucia ; the Island of Tobago ; the Island of St. Bartholomew ; the Island of Descada ; the Island of Marygallanta ; the Island of Trinidad ; the Island of St. Thomas ; and the Island of Santa Cruz.

Islands

Islands near the Straits of Magellan : are—Falkland Isles, Fogo Land, and States Island.

Islands in the South Sea are—Chiloe, Fernandez St. Felix, and Gallipago Isles.

LESSON LIH.

RELIGIONS, LANGUAGES, GOVERNMENTS,
AND POSSESSIONS OF AMERICA.

THE Religions, Languages, and Government of America are the same as those of the different European powers who have possessions there. The Natives have a variety of Languages, and are in general Pagans. There is one Republic in America, called the
United

United States. Possessions in America are as follow :

English Possessions are—James, Cumberland, and Good Fortune Islands ; the Province of Canada ; the Islands of Newfoundland, Anticosti, St. John, Cape Breton, Bermudas, Lucayos, Jamaica, St. Christopher, St. Vincent, Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, Anguilla, Dominica, Grenada, and Falkland.

Danish Possessions are—St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and a small establishment in New Greenland.

French Possessions are—the Western part of Hispaniola, Martinico, Guadaloupe, Tobago, Cayenne, and the Eastern part of Guiana.

Dutch

Dutch Possessions are—St. Eustatia, Curraßon, and the Northern parts of Guiana.

Portuguese Possessions are—Brazil, part of Paraguay, and Guiana.

Spanish Possessions are—New Mexico, Old Mexico, Louisiana, Florida, Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, part of Paraguay, and Guiana; the Islands of Cuba, Eastern part of Hispaniola, Porto Rico, Juan Fernandez, St. Felix, Chiloe, and Trinidad.

LESSON LIV.

NEW DISCOVERED ISLANDS.

THE new discovered Islands are a group of Islands called the Northern Archipelago, Sandwich Isles, Society Isles, Islands of Otaheita and Oheteroa, Friendly Isles, Island of New Zealand, New Hebrides, and Caledonia Isles, Islands of New Holland, New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland.

The Northern Archipelago is divided into four groups, viz. Fox Islands, containing sixteen; Khao Isles, containing eight, principal Isle Kiska; Aleutian Isles, which are five, principal Isle Beering; and
Negho

Negho Isles, containing sixteen, principal Isle Kanaga.

These Islands are situated at the entrance of the Northern Straits, and were discovered by the Russians during the reign of Peter the First.—Sandwich Isles, discovered by Captain Cook, principal Isle Owhyhee, where he was killed by the Savages.—Society Isles, discovered by Captain Cook in 1769, principal Isles Ulitea and Osnabourg.—Otaheita and Ohetoroa lay to the South West of the Society Islands.—The first was discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, and the other by Captain Cook in 1769.

Friendly Islands, discovered by

K 2

Captain

Captain Cook in 1773, principal Isles Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

New Hebrides and Caledonia Isles.—The New Hebrides, the principal Isle Terra del Espiritu Santo.—It was discovered by Quiros, a Spaniard, and thought to be a Continent, but Captain Cook having sailed round it, and discovered several other small Islands, confuted the former opinion.—New Caledonia was discovered by Captain Cook, and lays very near the New Hebrides.

New Zealand, first discovered by Tasmin, a Dutch Navigator, in 1642, was thought to be a part of a great Southern Continent, but it is now known, by the late discoveries of Captain Cook, who sailed round

round it, to consist of two large Islands.

New Holland, which is the largest Island in the known world, was first discovered by the Dutch in 1616.—The English, since the Voyages of Captain Cook, have formed a settlement in a part called Botany Bay, to the South East of the Island.

New Guinea, discovered by Captain Cook ; New Britain, by Captain Dampier, a French Navigator ; and New Ireland, by Captain Cartaret, are separated from New Holland by a Channel called Endeavour Straits.

FINIS.

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